benefit of the honourable Members? First, the case was decided on the 1st of May in the case of Cyanamid and eleven other companies....I am sorry. On the 10th of April, the cast against Cyanamid was decided on the 10th of April, and, on the 1st of May, the Supreme Court extended this to eleven other companies. Now, as I have said earlier, within two months, the Department should give them a hearing, should hear them within two months and within two weeks of these two months should give a decision on the review petitions. We have heard each of the companies and we have already given notices to each of the companies saying that they must... (*Interruptions*) Madam, I am being disturbed.. (*Interruptions*).... to the Government or to the Court concerned because the Delhi High Court, at the time of the issue of the stay order, said within two months of the decision...". Therefore, they have to do it within two months of the Supreme Court decision or after hearing has been given to each of the companies, that is, two months and two weeks. Now, notices have been issued to all of them, to all the companies. The various steps that the Department has taken I would like to enumerate for the information of the honourable Member...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: What steps? ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Why don't you listen? (*Interruptions*) Why don't you listen? ..(*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to listen to the Minister's reply...(*Interruptions*)...Let him answer. You have put the question and you should hear the answer.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Orders rejecting the review applications filed by the companies in the cases of M|s. Cyanamid, Hoechst, Griffin Laboratories, Cynamid second case—we have already taken the decision. We have already done this. Then cases of Merin, SG pharmaceuticals and Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals were decided some time in 1983-84 and the matter is under investigation by the Law Ministry. Cases of M|s. Geofry Manners, Wyeth Laboratories... (*Interruptions*).... are under submission for action. Then, Madam, the Government has appointed a Special Officer as has been pointed out earlier .... (*Interruptions*)... Madam, this House is not a place for shouting. In May, 1987....(*Interruptions*).... Madam, in May, 1987, we have appointed a Specaicl Officer of the Department for the purpose of following up recovery of the amounts as a result of the Supreme Court judgement and also for checking the detailed calculations, etc. The Officer has been directed to visit personally the companies concerned and examine their records for calculating the correct amounts for recovery. All the State Drug Controllers have been asked through telex messages to ensure that after fixation of the prices by the Government in respect of the items as a result of the disposal of the review petitions, the drugs concerned are available at the prices fixed by the Government. Madam, these are the various steps which are being taken and we have to go by the directions of the Supreme Court. They have laid down certain procedures and we are trying to see that every penny, every pie, is being collected from them, that is due from them.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next question: 104.

Committee for development of petro-chemical industries

*104. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:†

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted high powered Committee/Group for the preparation of a detailed and precise blue print for development of petrochemical industries in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details regarding the terms and conditions of this Committee|Group;

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh.

(c) what is the progress made by the Committee/Group so far in finalisation of the blue print; and

(d) who are the officials associated with this Committee/Group and criteria adopted in selecting them and whether some of the industrialists have also been associated with the Committee/Group and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabh

Statement

The Committee for Prespective Planning of Petrochemicals Industry along with its four sub-groups, was constituted on 2nd April, 1986 for formulation of a long-term integrated growth oriented plan for the petrochemicals industry. Four sub-groups were constituted for different sectors of the petrochemicals industry viz. Hydro-carbons, polymers, synthetic fibres, including intermediates and petrochemicals other than polymers and synthetic fibres. The Committee has submitted its report on 30th September, 1986.

The Committee and its four sub-groups comprised Government officers concerned with development and promotion of petro-chemicals industry and experts and consultants both from the public and private sector. The composition and the terms of reference of the Committee and its four groups are given as under.

Composition of the committee.

1. SHRI D. V. Kapur, Secretary, Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals-Chairman.

2. DR. S. Ganguly, Chairman & Managing Director, Indian. Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL)

3. Shri L. K. Chandhok, Managing Director, Engineers India Limited (EIL)

4. DR. S. Varadarajan, Chief Consultant, Planning Commission.

5. Dr. G. Jayarma Rao, Advisor (Refineries), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

6. Shri K. R. Paramesvar, Director General, Indian Standards Institution.

7. Shri S. Ramaswamy, Deputy Director General (Chemicals), DGTD.

8. Shri L. N. Doshi, Joint Secretary (Petro-chemicals Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals.

9. Dr. P. V. Krishna, Adviser (Petro-chemicals) Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals.

10. Dr. H. K. Pargal, Consultant.

11. Shri M. S. Patwardhan, MD. National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd.

12. *Dr. I. Z. Bhatty, Dir. General,* National Council of Applied Economic Research.

13. Dr. Y. K. Alagh, Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices.

Terms of reference of the Committee.

(1) To analyse and integrate the recommendations of various sub-Groups, constituted for different sectors of the petro-chemicals industry, evolve an integrated plan for the orderly dynamic growth of the petrochemical industry for 7th, 8th and 9th Plan periods.

(2) To recommend measures for implementation of the "Plan" and also make recommendations for substituion of traditional materials by such petro-chemical based materials which are in the interest of the national economy.

(3) To periodically review the progress of the work relating to evolution of plan, interse with Sub-Groups wherever constituted as also with EIL and suggest course correction.

Composition of the sub-Groups.

I. Sub-Group on Hydrocarbon.

Dr. G. Jayarama Rao, Advisor (Refineries), Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas —Convenor.

Shri S. K. Manglik, General Manager (Prod.), Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

Shri A. C. Kapadia, Director (Planning), Gas Authority fo India Ltd. (GAIL).

Shri J. L. Vasudeva, Chief General Manager (Operations), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)

Shri L. S. Sundarsan, Project Officer, Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals.

Dr. R. Krishnamurthy|Shri R. P. Thakral Representative from Engineers India Ltd.

II. Sub-Group on polymer:

Shri H. S. Shah, Director (Marketing), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL)—Convenor.

Shri M. S. Patwardhan, National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.

Dr. N. Dhuldhoya, Polyolefins Industries Ltd. (PIL)

Dr. Ahmed Masood, Joint Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission.

Dr. C. D. Anand, I.A. (Chemicals), D.G.T.D.

Dr. P. V. Krishna, Adviser (PC), Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals.

Dr. R. S. Venkatraman, Representative from Engineers India Ltd.

III. Sub-Group on Synthetic Fibres including intermediates:

Shri V. N. Jikar, C&MD, Petrofiles Co. operative Ltd.—Convenor

Shri S. P. Sapra, Reliance Industries Ltd.

Shri C. Bhattacharjee, Chief Manager (Marketing), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL)

Smt. Lalitha B. Singh, Project Officer, Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals.

Shri S. Ghia, Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd.

Dr. R. S. Venktaraman|Shri P. V. Rao, Representatives from Engineers India Ltd.

IV. Sub-Group on Petrochemicals other than II & III:

Shri K. N. Venkatasubramanian, Executive Director, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL)—Convenor.

Shri Suresh Agarwal, Herdillia Chemicals.

Shri H. Krishanamurthy, Hindustan Organic Chemical (HOC).

Shri Panikar, Hindustan Lever Ltd., (HLL).

Shri N. K. Agarwal, Addl. Ind. Adv. (Chem.) (DGTD).

Shri Bimal C. Narayan, Project Officer, Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.

Shri M. Prakash|Shri M. K. Dalal, Representatives from Engineers India.

Terms of reference of each Sub-Groups:

(i) To review the industry's performance and status during the VI Plan in terms of capacities, production, consumption, imports, exports (All on volume and value), technology employed, manufacturing routes, geographic factors, productivity, employment, investment and the international scenario.

(ii) To review the demand; targets for investments capacities and production etc. during the VII, VIII and IX Five Year Plans, on a quantitative and qualitative basis.

(iii) To make an estimate of investment necessary for achieving the above capacity and the foreign exchange component there of together with phasing of investment.

(iv) To estimate the requirement of equipment machinery, indicating broadly the indigenous capabilities for fabrication equipment.

(v) To review the existing situation in regard to R&D including the implementation of S&T programmes in this area and recommend future R&D efforts particularly in relation to technology upgradation.

(vi) To review the State of environmental protection and recommend policy measures to incorporate these aspects in the developmental framework including sectional policy.

(vii) To estimate category-wise employment generation, both direct and indirect, including training and other facilities that may be required to develop the skill of manpower.

(viii) To estimate employment for ancillary industries, policy for ancillarisation with a view of provide impetus to growth of the small scale sector in the areas where they have strength.

(ix) To review the state of organised information base on the industry and recommend measures to enable availability of quality data/information in time to facilitate effective policy decisons.

(x) To underline new avenues of opportunities in this industry and recommended measures to nurture such avenues.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: The statement says that different sub-committees have been constituted. It has also given guidelines to the different members and it also says that by the 30th September the report is likely to be given. The reply also says that it is constituted of people both from the bureaucracy as well as experts and consultants from both the public and private sectors. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider this aspect of the matter that the technical experts will have a dominant say and things will be decided according to the requirements?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Madam, the report has already been submitted on the 30th September 1986, and this report has been widely acclaimed by the industry and it has been welcomed by the various sections of the industry. As far as the composition of the committee is concerned, we have two professional experts, besides bureaucrats from different departments. On the four sub-committees we have a number of private experts and professionals. That is given in the main answer itself that a number of professional private experts are also included besides those working in the public sector as well.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Madam, I would like to give an example to the hon. Minister to make him understand the difficulties, to which I was drawing his attention. Take the plastic industry. I do not know where it is mentioned and where it is told to us: Now, I must tell you that in a developing country the plastic industry is going to be the main industry. It is mainly a poor man's industry. Small-scale units are mostly manufacturing it. It is a tiny sector. Now, who is going to suffer? I will give two or three example before I put my question. Now, the demand of plastics was far in excess of indigenous availability. Industry was to a large extent dependent on imports of supplies of raw materials. Now the import market people are realising that they will not be able to supply cheaper goods to the developing countries, especially to India. As a result of this, many new people are investing in these industries. Medium and large-scale industries are coming up. As a result, the tiny sector or the small-scale industries are likely to evaporate. The result will be that there will be growing unemployment and a lot of people will be losing their jobs. So may I ask the hon. Minister what suitable steps is he going to take to reduce the prices of inputs. The growing demand for plastic would result in the emergence of additional production units. Thus the small-scale industry which is the poor man's industry would suffer. So what steps are you going to take to safeguard the various interests and how are you going to meet the fresh demand?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Madam, it is true that plastics today play a very major role in our life. Unfortunately, the percentage of plastic that is used in India is abnormally low compared to the international standards. I believe it is even less than one per cent. The international rate is anything between 12 and 15 per cent. One of the three major companies producing plastics is ICPL which is a public sector undertaking. The other two companies are NOCIL and Union Carbide. Unfortunately, both the private sector companies have not been producing. One of them has been shut down. Today the country is producing 80,000 metric tonnes of plastics. In fact, the requirement of the country is over 180,000 metric tonnes. Therefore, there is a big gap of 100,000 metric tonnes. Unfortunately, this is one item which is not available at the international scene and the prices have shot up. I have sent various representatives and telexes. I am trying to tap the available resources from different countries. We have got from countries like France, Italy, Yugoslavia and even from Russia. We

are trying from South-East-Asian countries. That is in the immediate perspective. In the long run, we are trying to set up more petro-chemical industries in regions where polypropylene route from which this plastic is obtained, is available for these petro-chemical industries.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Madam Chairperson, the question relates to the formulation of the long-term plan. I find from the newspapers-although I don't exactly remember—that some hurdles are coming up in some of the things that we produce. For example, take the gas-based industries. The HBJ pipeline would be ready. But the designated buyers are not prepared to buy the gas because the projects they are working upon are not ready. In the meanwhile, They would be suffering big losses. How are we going to mitigate these losses and who are going to be the new buyers? All these problems are coming up. Can you enlighten us on these points?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: I am sorry. Would you please repeat the question? I have not understood the question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief in your question so that he may understand.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Even if I am brief he may not understand My question is like that. There are some hurdles which have come up in the long-term plan. There are some of the things that we are going to produce and there are the gas-based industries that are going to use them. The HBJ pipeline is going to be ready in time. But the designated buyers have not prepared their projects in time. Therefore, the gas would be flowing out. Who would take over that gas? Are there any intermediate buyers? Are we going to suffer losses? This is my question.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Madam, if I have understand the question correctly, on the HBJ pipeline we would be having a few petro-chemical complexes coming up. That depends on the feed-stock availability. The Department has already taken a decision to start petro-chemical industries or an aromatic complex in Hajira which is the starting point of the HBI pipeline. Along the route to Bijapur, there would be one or two petro-chemical complexes. But the feed-stock availability will have to be indicated by the petroleum industry. Then only we can set up these petro-chemical complexes.

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: The hon. Member has expressed concern over the delay in certain projects. I may assure him that we are trying to locate and find out all those consumers who would be ready to use that gas up to the time the projects come up.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR: The Minister has set the firing line. I don't want to aggravate the problems, I want to draw his attention to one significant aspect of the industry which, as he has conceded, is a modern industry. But there is a serious imbalance particularly in terms of regional perspective in the location of petro-chemical complexes. While the initial imbalance comes from the natural resources, supply being not really balanced across the regions, but worse, the laying of the pipeline which is a source of overcoming the initial imbalance is further aggravating the problem. And I would particularly draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the point whether in the eastern region is there a perspective to strengthen the location of petrochemical complexes because this is a region where the labour intensity is very high in the factory and Government. Unemployment is very serious and the downstream development of petro-chemicals is highly employment-oriented. In this context, is it possible to think that a gas pipeline like the HBJ in these regions could be considered on a priority basis?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Madam, on the laying of the pipeline, I think, my hon. friend and colleague, Mr. Brahm Dutt, would be able to answer more appropriately. But on setting up

of petrochemical complexes on a regional balance, in fact, I have taken a personal interest in this and I have instructed my Department that there should be the regional balancing out in setting up of the petrochemical industries in different parts of the country. As the hon. Member rightly pointed out, it also depends on the feedstock availability. As of now, we have a petrochemical complex already in Haldia, and also in Assam there is already the Bongaigaon Petrochemical Refinery Limited. And the Assam Government in the eastern region has asked for a petrochemical complex. We have asked the Government to have a feasibility report study done. Then only we can take up this matter. And I am very happy. It is a very good suggestion. I have personally taken interest. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 105.

Observation of the National Campaign Committee on drug policy

@*105. SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY:†
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations made by the Chairman of the National Campaign Committee on drug policy, Dr. Bhasker Roy Chowdhury, as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of June 9, 1987 to the effect that the new drug policy is heavily weighed in favour of the multinationals to the detriment of the Indian sector and the consumer in India; and

(b) if so, what were the precise observations made by him and how far the Government agrees therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The news item referred to in Part (a) of the Question contains the comments of Dr. Roy Chowdhury. By and large, these appear to be based on some misconceptions.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Madam, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. The Supreme Court has given a judgment to collect 200 to 300 crores of rupees from the multinationals. Have they collected it?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just now it has been answered.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Madam, Mr. Chandrasekhar Reddy has again put this question. I have already answered this question.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Madam, I was not here when he answered this question...

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Mr. Reddy was quoting the Supreme Court judgment.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: On 10th April, 1987, the Supreme Court directed the Government...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question has already answered. You put your second question now.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: I do not have any second question.

SHRI RAJNI RAJAN SAHU: Madam, the hon. Minister has partly agreed that the new drug policy is heavily weighted in favour of multinationals to the detriment

---

@Previously Starred Question 45 transferred from the 29th July, 1987.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy.